

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 August 2003 (28.08.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/071476 A1

(51) International Patent Classification: G06K 19/077

(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB03/00357

(22) International Filing Date: 3 February 2003 (03.02.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
02100148.2 19 February 2002 (19.02.2002) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BRUGGER, Christian [AT/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). FRITZ, Reinhard [AT/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

(74) Agent: WEBER, Helmut; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

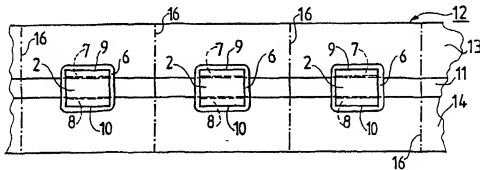
(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A TRANSPONDER



(57) Abstract: A method of manufacturing a transponder (1) where a transponder IC (2) comprising two IC contacts (7, 8) is brought into communication-capable connection, via each time one of the IC contacts (7, 8), with one of two transmission element strips (13, 14) provided on a tape-like carrier (11) of an intermediate product (12), the intermediate product (12) then being cut through along cutting zones (16) extending perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier and the transponder IC (2) being connected to the portion of the intermediate product (12) located between two cutting zones (16).

WO 03/071476 A1

Method of manufacturing a transponder

The invention relates to a method of manufacturing a transponder, which transponder is provided and designed for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor and which transponder comprises a transponder IC comprising two IC contacts and two substantially planar transmission elements.

The invention also relates to a transponder for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor, which transponder comprises a transponder IC comprising two IC contacts and two substantially planar transmission elements.

A method as described above in the first paragraph for manufacturing a transponder as described above in the second paragraph has long been known. In the known method, a "metal lead frame" configuration is used, which is of tape-like construction and in which there is provided a plurality of pairs of planar transmission elements lying next to one another in the longitudinal direction of this metal lead frame configuration, each transponder IC being connected via each of its two IC contacts to a transmission element from a pair of transmission elements, the transponder IC being connected to the pair of transmission elements in a mechanically stable manner by potting with a plastics compound, whereby a "module" is obtained which is connected to a transmission coil in the course of further execution of the method of manufacturing a transponder, this connection being achieved in that the two transmission elements of a pair of transmission elements are each electrically conductively connected to a terminal of the transmission coil, such that a finished transponder is obtained after said connection.

In the known method, a metal lead frame configuration is used, manufacture of which entails considerable expenditure, which is unfavorable from the point of view of manufacturing a transponder as cost-effectively as possible. The known method also involves the problem that each transponder IC has to be positioned with a relatively high level of precision relative to a pair of transmission elements, before the transponder IC is brought into communication-capable connection, via its IC contacts with the transmission elements of a pair of transmission elements, this which requires a relatively high degree of positioning

effort during extension of the known method. In addition, for many applications of the known method the disadvantageous situation arises that the planar transmission elements of a metal lead frame configuration are set to a constant size and that it is therefore impossible to simply produce transponders with transmission elements of different sizes when such a metal lead frame configuration is used.

It is an object of the invention to avoid the above-mentioned disadvantages and to produce an improved method and an improved transponder in simple manner using simple means.

To achieve the above-mentioned object, a method according to the invention is characterized as follows:

A method of manufacturing a transponder, which transponder is provided and designed for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor and which transponder comprises a transponder IC comprising two IC contacts and two substantially planar transmission elements, in which method the transponder IC is brought into communication-capable connection via each time one of its two IC contacts with one of two transmission element strips provided on a tape-like carrier of an intermediate product and extending substantially parallel to the longitudinal direction of the carrier, and in which the intermediate product is then cut along two cutting zones extending perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier and each lying at a distance from the transponder IC, and in which the transponder IC is connected to the portion of the intermediate product lying between the cutting zones.

By providing the features according to the invention, it is possible to provide, in a particularly simple way and using an intermediate product of particularly simple construction and producible in a particularly cost-effective manner, a method of manufacturing a transponder which offers the advantage that, when performing the method, a transponder IC has to be positioned relatively precisely with regard to the intermediate product used in only one direction extending perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier, which position may be performed in a relatively simple manner, and that the relative position of a transponder IC relative to the intermediate product in the longitudinal carrier direction of the intermediate product is not critical. When performing the method according to the invention, it goes without saying that a plurality of transponder ICs are applied to the intermediate product in succession in the longitudinal direction of the carrier,

so that with the method according to the invention the great advantage is obtained that the distances between the individual transponder ICs are not critical and may even be deliberately varied. With the method according to the invention the advantage is additionally obtained that cutting of the intermediate product is not critical with regard to the position of the cutting zones, because deviations in respect of the position of the actual cutting zones from a desired nominal position of the cutting zones have virtually no negative effects on the quality of the transponder produced. A further advantage obtained with the method according to the invention is that it is very simply possible to produce transmission elements of different sizes, by producing portions of the intermediate product of different sizes, this is made possible by appropriate selection of the position of the cutting zones relative to the transponder IC located between two cutting zones.

With a method according to the invention, a connection capable of capacitive communication may be produced between each IC contact and the relevant transmission element strip; this is highly desirable and advantageous for many applications. However, it has also proven advantageous when each IC contact is connected in electrically conductive manner the relevant transmission element strip. This ensures that each IC contact forms a connection capable of ohmic, i.e. electrically conductive, communication with the relevant transmission element strip.

With a method according to the invention, cutting of the intermediate product can be performed along cutting zones extending obliquely relative to the longitudinal direction of the carrier. It has proven particularly advantageous, however, when the cutting of the intermediate product is performed along cutting zones extending perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier. The advantage is thereby obtained that the portions of intermediate product produced are of rectangular shape.

With a method according to the invention, a transponder IC may be connected to the intermediate product between two cutting zones by producing a laser weld joint or by producing a thermocompression joint. However, it has proven particularly advantageous when the transponder IC is connected to the portion of the intermediate product by a glued joint. Producing such a glued joint has proven particularly advantageous as a consequence of the use of the intermediate product consisting of the tape-like carrier and the two transmission element strips provided thereon.

With a method according to the invention, a transponder IC with a quadrilateral main surface may be used, in which transponder IC the IC contacts are formed by two IC contacts extending parallel to two mutually parallel delimiting edges and wherein

the transponder IC being connected to the portion of intermediate product in such a position that the two IC contacts extending parallel to one another extend parallel to the longitudinal direction of the carrier. It has proven particularly advantageous, however, when a transponder IC with a quadrilateral main surface is used, in which transponder IC the IC contacts are provided in two corner areas of the main surface lying on a diagonal of the main surface, and the transponder IC is connected to the portion of the intermediate product in such a position that the diagonal of the main surface extends perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier. In this way, the important advantage is obtained that the distance between the transmission element strips of the intermediate product may be selected to be of optimum size so as to match the large distance between the IC contacts; this is of particular importance and advantage if the portions of the intermediate product produced as planar transmission elements in the course of manufacture of the transponder are provided as communication elements for capacitive contactless communication.

A transponder according to the invention has advantageously been manufactured using a method according to the invention.

The above aspects of the invention and further aspects thereof emerge from the embodiments described below and are explained with reference to these embodiments.

The invention will be further described with reference to two embodiments shown in the drawings, to which, however, the invention is not restricted.

Fig. 1 is a schematic plan view of a transponder IC with two IC contacts each adjoining a lateral delimiting edge.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of an intermediate product with a tape-like carrier and two transmission element strips provided thereon.

Fig. 3 shows, in similar manner to Fig. 2, the intermediate product according to Fig. 2 with three transponder ICs according to Fig. 1 connected thereto.

Fig. 4 shows, in similar manner to the Figs. 2 and 3, the intermediate product according to the Figs. 2 and 3 together with the three transponder ICs attached thereto and four cutting zones located adjacent to the transponder ICs.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a transponder produced by means of the intermediate product illustrated in the Figs. 2 to 4.

Fig. 6 shows, in similar manner to Fig. 1, a transponder IC with two IC contacts provided in corner areas lying diagonally opposite one another.

Fig. 7 shows, in similar manner to Fig. 3, an intermediate product with three transponder ICs according to Fig. 6 connected thereto.

Fig. 8 shows, in similar manner to Fig. 4, an intermediate product with transponder ICs attached thereto and with four cutting zones provided thereon.

Fig. 9 shows, in similar manner to Fig. 5, a transponder produced by means of the intermediate product illustrated in the Figs. 7 and 8.

A method according to a first version of the invention for manufacturing a transponder 1, which transponder 1 is illustrated in Fig. 5, is described with reference to the Figs. 1 to 5. The transponder 1 is provided and designed for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor. The transponder 1 includes a transponder IC 2 and two planar communication elements 3 and 4, which in the present case are capable of capacitive communication. The communication elements 3 and 4 are attached to a carrier element 5 and firmly connected mechanically to the carrier element 5 by means of glued joints (not shown). The transponder IC 2 is firmly connected mechanically to the carrier element 5 by means of a glued joint 6 indicated schematically in Fig. 5. In the present case, the transponder IC 2 comprises two IC contacts 7 and 8, which are each shaped as a strip and in their longitudinal strip direction extends parallel to two lateral delimiting edges 9 and 10 of the transponder IC 2, each contact being provided on the transponder IC 2 in such a manner as to be directly adjacent to one of the two delimiting edges 9 and 10.

To manufacture the transponder according to Fig. 5, the transponder IC 2 illustrated in Fig. 1 is brought into communication-capable connection via in each case one of its two IC contacts 7 and 8 with one of two transmission element strips 13 or 14 respectively provided on a tape-like carrier 11 of an intermediate product 12 and extending parallel to the longitudinal direction of the carrier. In the present case, a drop of glue 15 is applied to predetermined points of the intermediate product 12 prior to formation of a communication-capable connection between the two IC contacts 7 and 8 and the two transmission element strips 13 and 14. After application of the glue drops 15 to the intermediate product 12 a transponder IC 2 is in each case applied to the intermediate product 12, wherein, by means of the glue drops 15, a glued joint 6 is produced between each transponder IC 2 and the intermediate product 12, as is clear from Fig. 3. In addition to producing the glued joints 6, the communication-capable connections between each of the IC contacts 7 and 8 and the relevant transmission element strips 13 or 14, respectively, are also formed in this method

step. In this instance, a connection capable of capacitive communication is produced in each case between the IC contacts 7 and 8 and the transmission element strips 13 and 14, because each glued joint 6 extends beyond the delimiting edges of the relevant transponder IC 2 and thus has an insulating effect between the IC contacts 7 and 8 and the transmission element strips 13 and 14. Through selection of suitable material, the glued joints 6 act as a dielectric.

The transmission element strips 13 and 14 each consist in this case of a copper foil which is glued to the carrier 11. However, the transmission element strips 13 and 14 may also each take the form of an aluminum foil. The transmission element strips 13 and 14 may also be produced by applying a carbon paste or another paste containing conductive particles to the carrier 11. The carrier 11 consists in this instance of paper. However, it may also consist of plastics, for example PVC or polyester.

Once the intermediate product illustrated in Fig. 3 has been obtained, the intermediate product 12 comprising the tape-like carrier 11 and the two transmission element strips 13 and 14 provided on the tape-like carrier 11 is then cut through along, with regard to in each case one transponder IC 2, two cutting zones 16 extending transversely relative of the longitudinal direction of the carrier, and in the present case precisely perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier and each located at a distance from the relevant transponder IC 2, which cutting zones 16 are indicated with dash-dotted lines in Fig. 4. After cutting along the cutting zones 16, a finished transponder 1 is in this case present between every two such cutting zones 16.

With the above-described method, connection of each transponder IC 2 to the portion of the intermediate product 12 located between two cutting zones 16 is effected by producing the glued joint 6 prior to cutting through the intermediate product 12 along the cutting zones 16. This does not absolutely have to be the case, because, in a modification of the above method, the transponder ICs 2 may be connected to the intermediate product 12 merely by means of a temporary connection, in order to ensure positioning of the respective transponder IC 2 on the intermediate product 12, final connection of each transponder IC 2 to the portion of the intermediate product 12 located between two cutting zones 16 is then effected only after cutting along the cutting zones 16, for example by laser welding.

A method according to a second version of the invention is described with reference to Figs. 6 to 9. With this method, a transponder IC 2 with a quadrilateral main surface is used; in this transponder IC 2 the two IC contacts 7 and 8 are provided in two corner areas of the main surface which are located on a diagonal 17 of the main surface, as is clear from Fig. 6. The two IC contacts 7 and 8 comprise bumps raised relative to the main

surface of the transponder IC 2. With this method, each transponder IC 2 is connected to the intermediate product 12, and consequently to the portion of intermediate product 12 obtained after cutting through along the cutting zones 16, in such a position that the diagonal 17 of the main surface extends perpendicularly to the longitudinal carrier direction of the intermediate product 12. To secure each transponder IC 2 to the intermediate product 12, a respective glued joint 6 is also provided in this case, which glued joint 6 in this case occupies so small an area that it does not effect any electrical insulation between the IC contacts 7 and 8 and the two transmission element strips 13 and 14. This results here in an ohmic, i.e. electrically conductive and consequently communication-capable connection being produced in each case between the IC contacts 7 and 8 and the transmission element strips 13 and 14. Such an ohmic connection may, however, also be produced by pressing the bumps provided as IC contacts 7 and 8 through the relevant glued joint, wherein the glued joints may then project beyond the delimiting edges of each transponder IC.

Implementation of this method advantageously ensures that, with this method, an intermediate product 12 may be used in which the transmission element strips 13 and 14 provided on the carrier 11 may be spaced optimally perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier; this has the advantage that, in the case of the finished transponder 1, the planar transmission elements 3 and 4 are at the largest possible distance from one another, which is especially significant and advantageous when the planar transmission elements 3 and 4 are provided for capacitive communication, as is the case with the transponder 1 according to Fig. 9.

The two methods according to the invention described with reference to the Figs. 1 to 5 and 6 to 9, offer the considerable advantage that transponders may be manufactured very simply and cost-effectively. Other advantages of this method have already been mentioned above.

It should be mentioned that the planar transmission elements do not absolutely have to comprise a continuous surface throughout; rather, such planar transmission elements may also be provided with at least one through-hole or be of more or less net-like construction.

It should also be mentioned that the planar transmission elements produced by means of the transmission element strips 13 and 14 do not absolutely have to be provided for capacitive communication; rather, such planar transmission elements may also be provided with a transmission coil for producing electrically conductive and, consequently, transmission-capable and communication-capable connections, the transmission coil then

being provided and used for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor.

In the cases described above, the transmission element strips are defined by linear delimiting edges extending parallel to the longitudinal direction of the carrier. This does not absolutely have to be the case, because such transmission element strips may also be delimited by wavy or sawtooth-shaped or zigzag edges, in particular in the inner edge areas which lie adjacent the central area of the carrier.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of manufacturing a transponder (1), which transponder (1) is provided and designed for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor and which transponder (1) comprises a transponder IC (2) comprising two IC contacts (7, 8) and two substantially planar transmission elements (3, 4),

in which method the transponder IC (2) is brought into communication-capable connection, via each time one of its two IC contacts (7, 8) with one of two transmission element strips (13, 14) provided on a tape-like carrier (11) of an intermediate product (12) and extending substantially parallel to the longitudinal direction of the carrier and

in which the intermediate product (12) is then cut through along two cutting zones (16) extending perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier and each lying at a distance from the transponder IC (2), and

in which the transponder IC (2) is connected to the portion of the intermediate product (12) lying between the cutting zones (16).

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein each IC contact (7, 8) is connected in electrically conductive manner to the relevant transmission element strip (13, 14).

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cutting through of the intermediate product (12) is performed along cutting zones (16) extending perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the transponder IC (2) is connected to the portion of the intermediate product (12) by a glued joint (6).

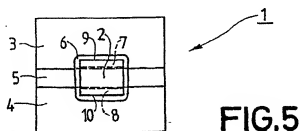
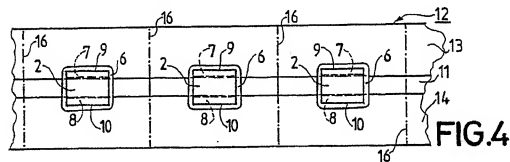
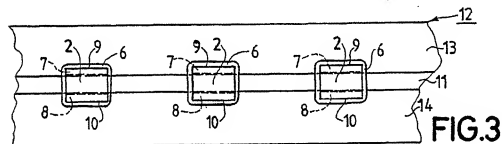
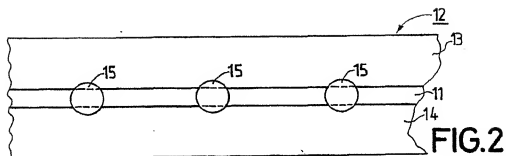
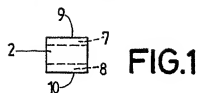
5. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a transponder IC (2) with a quadrilateral main surface is used, in which transponder IC (2) the IC contacts (7, 8) are provided in two corner areas of the main surface lying on a diagonal (17) of the main surface and wherein the transponder IC (2) is connected to the portion of the intermediate product

(12) in such a position that the diagonal (17) of the main surface extends perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of the carrier.

6. A transponder (1) for contactless communication with a communications station suitable therefor, which transponder (1) comprises a transponder IC (2) comprising two IC contacts (7, 8) and two substantially planar transmission elements (3, 4).

wherein the transponder (1) was manufactured using a method as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 5.

1/2



2/2



FIG. 6

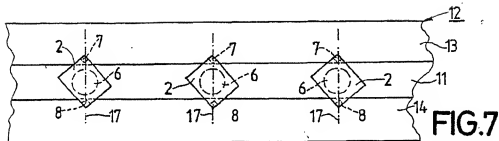


FIG. 7

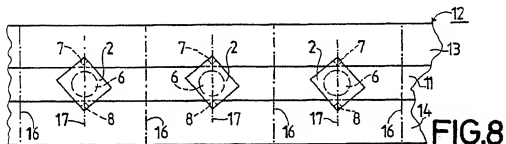


FIG. 8

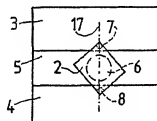


FIG. 9

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 G06K19/077

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| X | US 6 140 146 A (DUAN DAH-WEIH ET AL) 31 October 2000 (2000-10-31) column 3, line 30 - line 53 column 4, line 40 - line 46 column 5, line 48 - line 65 column 7, line 31 - line 55 figures 3A, 3E, 4A, 4B | 1-4, 6 |
| Y | --- | 5 |
| Y | EP 0 994 440 A (ROHM CO LTD) 19 April 2000 (2000-04-19) column 8, line 12 - line 46; figure 5 | 5 |
| X | US 6 147 662 A (NASH THOMAS P ET AL) 14 November 2000 (2000-11-14) column 4, line 33 - column 6, line 27 column 7, line 47 - line 61 figures 2, 5, 6, 10, 11 | 1-4, 6 |
| -/- | | |

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 June 2003

- Date of mailing of the international search report

24/06/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

 European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel: (+31-70) 340-3340, Tx. 31 651 apo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bhalodia, A

| C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
| A | US 6 265 977 B1 (VEGA VICTOR ALLEN ET AL) 24 July 2001 (2001-07-24) column 4, line 35 - line 49 column 8, line 56 -column 9, line 10 figure 11 ----- | 1,5 |
| A | DE 100 14 620 A (PLETTNER ANDREAS) 27 September 2001 (2001-09-27) column 6, line 23 - line 29 claim 8 figure 2 ----- | 5 |
| A | WO 01 39137 A (REINER ROBERT ;INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG (DE)) 31 May 2001 (2001-05-31) page 1, line 6 - line 24 figure 3 ----- | 1 |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

on patent family members

PCT/IB 03/00357

| Patent document cited in search report | | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|----|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| US 6140146 | A | 31-10-2000 | WO 0109829 A1 | 08-02-2001 |
| EP 0994440 | A | 19-04-2000 | JP 11031784 A | 02-02-1999 |
| | | | AU 741148 B2 | 22-11-2001 |
| | | | AU 7552798 A | 08-02-1999 |
| | | | DE 69805412 D1 | 20-06-2002 |
| | | | DE 69805412 T2 | 07-11-2002 |
| | | | EP 0994440 A1 | 19-04-2000 |
| | | | US 6404644 B1 | 11-06-2002 |
| | | | WO 9903062 A1 | 21-01-1999 |
| US 6147662 | A | 14-11-2000 | AU 7118400 A | 10-04-2001 |
| | | | BR 0013918 A | 14-05-2002 |
| | | | CA 2384649 A1 | 15-03-2001 |
| | | | EP 1222622 A2 | 17-07-2002 |
| | | | JP 2003509750 T | 11-03-2003 |
| | | | WO 0118749 A2 | 15-03-2001 |
| US 6265977 | B1 | 24-07-2001 | AU 5809099 A | 03-04-2000 |
| | | | CA 2343397 A1 | 23-03-2000 |
| | | | EP 1112560 A1 | 04-07-2001 |
| | | | JP 2002525726 T | 13-08-2002 |
| | | | TW 455824 B | 21-09-2001 |
| | | | WO 0016286 A1 | 23-03-2000 |
| DE 10014620 | A | 27-09-2001 | DE 10014620 A1 | 27-09-2001 |
| | | | AU 4833801 A | 08-10-2001 |
| | | | WO 0173686 A1 | 04-10-2001 |
| | | | EP 1269410 A1 | 02-01-2003 |
| WO 0139137 | A | 31-05-2001 | BR 0015835 A | 06-08-2002 |
| | | | CN 1399771 T | 26-02-2003 |
| | | | WO 0139137 A1 | 31-05-2001 |
| | | | EP 1232486 A1 | 21-08-2002 |
| | | | JP 2003516007 T | 07-05-2003 |
| | | | US 2002172016 A1 | 21-11-2002 |